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the door that was wide open to them but invariably perforated the base of the corolla (Cf. Bailey, BULLETIN, ii, p. 39). At Tenaflly, N. J., Sept. 25th, *Gentiana crinita*, Froel., was found in profusion, and a single specimen of the curious fungus, *Mitremyces*, was detected. October 2nd an excursion was made to Tottenville, S. I., a locality possessing a flora similar to that of the pine barrens of New Jersey. *Opuntia Rafinesquii*, Englm., and *O. vulgaris*, Mill., were both found here, growing in the sand. It was observed that nearly all the *Pteris aquilina*, L., growing in this sandy tract had caudate pinnules, as in the variety *caudata*, Hook., of that fern. Prof. Eaton, however, to whom specimens were submitted, says he cannot regard the form as the genuine *caudata*, inasmuch as the pinnules are not nearly narrow enough. October 9th, at Woodlawn, the only plant found worthy of record was *Aster multiflorus*, Ait.

Leontodon autumnale, L.—Mr. J. D. Hyatt, in some remarks on this plant, stated that he had been much struck by its abundance in the cities and villages of the Eastern States—particularly at Boston and Newport, where it seems to be as common as is the dandelion (*Taraxacum*) with us.

Notes on the Local Flora.—Mr. Brown remarked that, under the guidance of Mr. Bower, the spot where *Cheilanthes vestita*, Swartz, was some years ago found by Mr. Denslow, was visited in August, and this fern, so rare in the State, was detected still flourishing in a little patch of about two feet square. Near it were found in abundance, *Commelina Virginica*, L., *Stylosanthes elatior*, Swartz, and *Opuntia vulgaris*, Mill. Mr. Brown further stated that on the western border of "Train's Meadow," near Woodside, L. I., *Gentiana crinita*, Froel., *Parnassia Caroliniana*, Mich., *Spiranthes graminea*, Lindl., var., *Walteri*, Gray, and *Sorghum nutans*, Gray, are to be found in abundance. Mr. Bicknell reported the following new stations: *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, L., and *Viola pedata*, L., var., *bicolor*, Gray, below Inwood; *Sagina procumbens*, L. and *Sparganium eurycarpum* Englm., in vicinity of Williams' Bridge; *Sabbatia chloroides*, Pursh., less than a mile north of King's Bridge; *Asclepias obtusifolia*, Michx., along Harlem River above Morris' dock; *Scirpus polyphyllus*, Vahl., by Tibbit's Brook, at city limits; *Oryzopsis melanocarpa*, Muhl., rocky woods, city limits, with *Brachyelytrum aristatum*, Beauv.; *Glyceria elongata*, Trin., Tibbit's Brook, city limits; and *Andropogon Virginicus*, L., wet meadow at tide water, about a mile north of King's Bridge.

§ 90. **Notes on the New Jersey Flora**.—During August, in the vicinity of Long Branch, the following plants were observed, at stations not, I believe, previously reported in the BULLETIN:

At Neversink Highlands, *Monarda punctata*, L., *Eupatorium album*, L., and *Quercus Prinus*, L., var. *monticola*, Michx.; the latter abundant, with acorns 15" long and with cups perfectly conical (6" long and broad), which Gray's Manual speaks of as not having been seen by the author in full grown specimens.

At Seabright, *Helianthus angustifolius*, L., *Habenaria tridentata*, Hook., *Botrychium ternatum*, Swartz, var. *obliquum*, Milde.

At Monmouth Beach Centre, *Tripsacum dactyloides* L., and *Aster multiflorus*, Ait.

At Ocean Grove, *Quercus Phellos*, L., (tree 40 feet in height), and *Nicandra physaloides*, Gaert.

At Spring Lake, *Eryngium Virginianum*, Lam. (abundant), *Euphorbia corollata*, L., *Eupatorium pubescens*, Muhl., *Hieracium Gronovii*, L., and *Gratiola aurea*, Muhl.

ADDISON BROWN.

New York, Oct. 7th, 1880.

§ 91. **Vernation of *Botrychium boreale***, Milde.—The re-discovery of *Botrychium boreale* in Unalaska by Mr. L. M. Turner, is not only a pleasing testimony to the accuracy of that distinguished cryptogamic botanist, Dr. Milde, but has been the means of placing in my hands two very fine root-specimens, and thus given me an opportunity to re-examine the vernation in this species.

In my paper on "Vernation in Botrychia," published in THE BULLETIN, January, 1878, it was stated that the description and figures of the bud in this species was based on a single specimen, and that, as the character of the bud-form in the other species had been found to be constant, it was assumed that such would prove to be the case with *B. boreale* also. But an examination of the present buds renders some modification of the previous description necessary.

The general character of the bud is the same in all three specimens, but the two buds now examined show that the appearance of the apex of the fertile portion outside of the sterile in the original bud, as shown in the published figure on the plate which accompanied my paper, was due to the manner in which that particular bud was pressed, the over-pressure having forced it out from its natural position. The oblique arrangement of the sterile segments in that bud, as shown by the dotted line through the figure cited, may also have been due, in part, at least, to the same cause, as it is less marked in the present buds. If pressed perfectly flat, however, with the fertile portion forced out of its place, these buds would correspond very well with the published figure. The apparent difference between them may be thus explained.

Since the publication of my paper, I have examined a large number of additional freshly-gathered, as well as dried specimens of *B. matricariaefolium* and *B. lanceolatum*, as well as many of *B. simplex*, and *B. Lunaria*—no specimen being allowed to pass through my hands without such an examination—in all stages of growth, and found the bud-form in those species an unvarying test-character. Whether it will prove to be so in *B. boreale*, or not, can only be determined by the examination of a larger amount of material; but it appears safe to assume, from analogy, that it will.

The bud is nearest to that of *B. Lunaria* but the apex of the sterile portion overlaps, and turns downward over the fertile further; the midrib is stouter, and the distinct character of the sterile segments is plainly to be seen. On examining the buds of the two species together, I find no difficulty in separating them. More material is needed before a permanently satisfactory description can be given.

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